

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 13, 1838.

NO. XIV, OF VOL. XIX.
(NO. FROM COMMENCEMENT 652.)

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a notice to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be post paid.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next Session, for an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy.
August 30, 1838. tml.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:

1000 lbs. stick Logwood,	1 ceroon Indigo (Span.)
250 lbs. loaf Sugar,	2 bbls. Dutch Madder,
100 mcks Liv' pl. Salt,	10 pr. Smiths' Bellows,
500 lbs. Blister-Steel,	50 do. Trace Chains,
400 pieces cotton Bag-	40 pieces cotton Bag-
ging, 42 and 43 inch,	ging, 42 and 43 inch,
44 kegs white Lead,	100 do. narrow, 22 & 24
47 do. Nails and Brads,	inch,
45 boxes Glass, 8 by 10,	30 coils Bale Rope.
and 10 by 12,	J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

NOTICE.

I will make application to the next Legislature for an Act to incorporate a manufacturing company by the name of the Yadkin Manufacturing Company, or by any other name.
CHARLES FISHER.
September 6, 1838. tml.

D. L. MCKAY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is now ready to attend to receiving and forwarding goods to the interior, SHIPPING COTTON, &c.

He will make liberal advances on all kinds of produce sent him for sale or shipment.

Intending to devote himself exclusively to this business he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction.
Georgetown, S. C., July 18, 1838. 6t:10

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors in his line of business, (Receiving and Forwarding), gives notice that he still continues at his old stand, and has made such preparation as is necessary, to hope, by assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction.

He will receive and forward cotton as usual according to direction.

To farmers and merchants who are desirous of shipping their cotton to N. York or Charleston, he will make liberal advances.
FELIX LONG.
Cheraw, August 24, 1838. 6t

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

three miles South of Salisbury, and about 1/4 mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grist and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from \$2.50; DOOR-SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR STEPS \$1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS 20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.
Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12m

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the office of the late Dr. Mitchell.
Salisbury, May 18, 1838. tf

NEW FASHIONS, FOR SPRING & SUMMER, 1838.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly, and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.
[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.]

GOELICK'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.
For Sale at the Post-Office, Fallstown, Iredell County, N. C.
By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.
August 17, 1838. 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Turkish Honesty.—An open gallery, extending along the whole of the Northern side of the edifice, (Solimanie at Constantinople) is filled with chests of various sizes and descriptions, piled one on the other, and carefully marked; these chests contain treasure, principally in gold and silver, jewels to a vast amount, and are all the property of individuals, who, in the event of their leaving the country, family misunderstandings, or from other causes, require a place of safety in which to deposit their wealth. Each package being accurately described, and scrupulously secured, is received and registered at Solimanie by the proper authorities, and there it remains intact and inviolate, despite national convulsions and ministerial changes. No event, however unexpected, or however extraordinary, is suffered to affect the sacredness of the trust; and no consideration of country, or of religion, militates against the admission of deposits as may be tendered by those anxious to secure their property against casualties. On one side may be seen the fortune of an orphan confided to the keeping of the directors of the institution during his minority; on the other, the capital of a merchant who is pursuing his traffic over seas. All classes and creeds alike avail themselves of the repository; and although an individual may fail to reclaim his property for twenty, fifty, or even an unlimited number of years, no seal is ever broken, or lock is ever forced. And despite that great National Bank, for such it may truly be considered, offers not only an easy but an efficient and abundant means of supply, no instance has been known in which the Government has made an effort to avail itself of the treasures of Solimanie.—City of the Sultan.

Beautiful Extract.—When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon the tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see tombs of parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must soon follow; when I see kings lying with those who deposed them, when I consider rivals laid side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind; when I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day, when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.—Addison.

The Destroyer.—*. It is no long time respected reader, since we communed together. Yet how many matters have happened since that period, which should give us pause and solemn meditation! We are still extant; the beams of our spirit still shine from our eyes; yet there are many, who, since last my sentences came to yours, have dropped their lids forever upon the things of this earth.—Numberless ties have been severed; numberless hearts rest from their pantings—and sleep—no more to fold the robe o'er sacred pain! All the deceits—the masks of life are ended with them. Policy no more bids them to kindle the eye with deceitful lustre; no more prompts to semblance, which feeling condemns! They are gone! "ashes to ashes, dust to dust;" and when I think of the numbers, who thus pass away, I am pained within me; for I know from them, that our life is not only as a dream which passeth away, but that the garniture, or the carnival of it, is indeed a vapor—sun-gift for a moment, then colored with the dun hues of death—or stretching its dim folds afar, until their remotest outlines catch the imperishable eternity. Such is life; made up of successful or unsuccessful accidents; its movers and actors, from the cradle to the three-score-and-ten, pushed about by Fate; not their own; aspiring but impotent—inclined as by vicious? and rapt in a dream—which who can dispel.—Knickerbocker.

[Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.]
LOWELL.

I will now give you some statistics of the manufacturing operations at Lowell, which will be interesting to a portion, perhaps, the larger portion of your readers. My information is derived from a printed page of letter paper, headed "Statistics of Lowell Manufactures, January 1, 1838, compiled from authentic sources," and may, therefore, I suppose be relied upon.

There are ten principal establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$8,250,000. These employ in their operations 28 miles, exclusive of printeries, &c. The whole number of looms 4861; and of spindles 150,404. Of females employed there are 6295; of males 2047. The annual product of all the mills, in yards, is \$1,147,200. The annual consumption of cotton is 16,161,600lbs or 44,769 bales; of wool 600,000lbs. The kinds of goods manufactured are calicoes, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, carpeting, rugs, negro cloth, broad cloth, cassimers, and machinery of various sorts. The consumption of anthracite coal per annum is 11,000 tons; of charcoal 500,000 bushels; of wood, 4,810 cords of oil (sperm, and olive) 63,489 gallons; of starch, 510,000lbs, and of flour for starch 3,500bbls.—The average wages of females per week, clear of board, is \$1.75; of males, clear of board, 80 cents per day. Persons employed by the companies are paid at the close of each month; the average amount of wages per month is \$100,000. A very considerable portion of the earnings is said to be deposited in the Savings Bank. "As regards the health of persons employed, says the paper from which the above facts are gleaned, "great numbers have been interrogated, and the result shows that six of the females out of ten enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males, one half derive the same advantages. As regards their moral condition and character, they are not inferior to any portion of the community." There is an important omission in this statement. To enable

us to form an intelligent opinion of the healthfulness of the occupation, we should be informed whether or not the health of any employed is injured.

Lowell is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of this most extraordinary country. It is just sixteen years since the first factory was erected there, and since, of course, it was merely an obscure country village, in nothing distinguished from the common herd except in its latent capabilities. Now it counts its 20,000 inhabitants, and presents to the admiration of the thousands who annually visit it, its thirty vast piles of buildings, in which the sound of the anvil, the loom and the spindle, never ceases through the livelong day. And this is but a specimen, though undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary, of the mode in which towns spring up and reach their maturity, as it were in a night, where the principal practically obtains, of letting men alone. How prophetically did the Bishop of Cloyne, (was it not he?) more than a century ago sing,

"Time's noblest empire is the last."

SINGULAR LOVE AFFAIR.

The Delaware Gazette tells a good story of two persons saved from the wreck of the Pulaski, which we will repeat in a few words:—Truth is stranger than fiction.

Among the passengers was Mr. Ridge, a young man of wealth and standing, from New Orleans, who, being a stranger to all on board, and feeling quite as much interest in his own safety as in that of any other person, was, in the midst of the confusion which followed the dreadful catastrophe, about helping himself to a place in one of the boats, when a young lady who had frequently elicited his admiration during the voyage, but with whom he was totally unacquainted, attracted his attention, and he immediately stepped forward to offer his services, and to assist her on board the boat; but in this generous attempt not only lost sight of the young lady, but also lost his place in the boat. Afterwards when he discovered that the part of the wreck on which he floated would soon go down, he cast about for the means of preservation, and lashing together a couple of settees and an empty cask, he sprang to it and launched himself upon the wide ocean.

His vessel proved better than he expected, and amidst the shrieks, groans and death struggles which were every where uttered around him he began to feel that his lot was fortunate, and was consoling himself upon his escape, such as it was, when a person struggling in the waves very near him, caught his eye. It was a woman—and without taking the second thought he plunged into the water and brought her safely to his little raft which was barely sufficient to keep their heads and shoulders above the water. She was the same young lady for whom he had lost his chance in the boat, and for a while he felt pleased at having effected her rescue; but a moment's reflection convinced him that unless he could find some more substantial vessel, both must perish.

Under these circumstances he proposed making an effort to get his companion in one of the boats which was still hovering near the wreck, but the proposition offered so little chance of success that she declined, expressing her willingness at the same time to take her chance with him either for life or death. Fortunately they drifted upon a part of the wreck which furnished them with materials for strengthening their vessel, and which were turned to such good account that they soon sat upon a float sufficiently buoyant to keep them above the water, and when the morning dawned, they found themselves upon the broad surface of the "vast deep" without land or sail or human being in sight—without a morsel to eat or drink—almost without clothes and exposed to the burning heat of a tropical sun.

In the course of the next day they came in sight of land, and for a time had strong hopes of reaching it, but during the succeeding night the wind drove them back upon the ocean. On the third day a sail was seen in the distance; but they had no way of making themselves discovered. They were however, at length picked up by a vessel, after several days of intense suffering, starved and exhausted, but still in possession of all their faculties, which it seems had been exerted to some purpose during their solitary and dangerous voyage.

We have heard of love in a cottage—love in the deep green woods—nay of love on the wild unfurrowed prairie; but love upon a plank in the midst of old ocean, with a dozen frightful deaths in view, is something still more uncommon. And yet it would seem that love thus born upon the bosom of the deep—cradled by the ocean wave—and refined under the force beams of an almost vertical sun—is, after all, the very thing. There is about it the true spirit of romance—the doubts, the hopes, the difficulties and deaths too, to say nothing of sighs and tears. Mr. Ridge must, therefore, be acknowledged as the most romantic of lovers, for there upon the "deep sea" he breathed his precious passion, mingled his sighs with the breath of the old ocean, and vowed eternal affection. Women are the best creatures in the world, and it is not to be expected that Miss Onslow (such was the lady's name) could resist the substantial evidences of affection which her companion had given, and accordingly they entered into "alliance offensive and defensive" as the statesmen say, which has since been renewed upon "terra firma," and is ere long to be signed and sealed.

On reaching the shore and recovering somewhat from the effects of the voyage, Mr. Ridge thinking that perhaps his lady love had entered into the engagement without proper consideration and that the sight of land and old friends might have caused her to change her views, waited on her and informed her that if such was the case he would not hesitate to release her from the engagement, and added further, that he had lost his all by the wreck of the Pulaski, and would henceforth be entirely dependent on his own exertions for his subsistence. The lady was much affected, and bursting into tears assured him that her affection was unchangeable, and as to fortune, she was happy to say she had enough for both. She is said to be worth two hundred thousand dollars.—Brooklyn Ad.

From the New Yorker.

THE FATAL WAGER.

Founded on fact.—Translated from the German.

"A cold, dreary night, Herr students," said the host of the Double Eagle, as he threw a faggot of wood upon the fire, around which were seated a knot of students, silently smoking their meerschaums, while upon a table near at hand stood a number of empty bottles and drinking-cups, bearing evidence of their recent good cheer. The night was far advanced—it was St. Mark's eve—and they had been discussing the numerous superstitions current among the peasantry respecting this hallowed time. There was a pause in the conversation, and each sat seemingly absorbed in his own thoughts, which, to judge from the grave aspect of their countenances, were serious enough. So deeply were they buried in meditation, that none heeded the observation of the landlord. It was toward the close of Autumn, and the wind whistled shrilly as it swept past the crazy old inn, giving token of the approach of stern-visaged Winter.

"Well, Herman," said one of the students, laying aside his pipe, and moving a little from the fire, which now blazed brightly—"since you have laughed at all the legends and superstitions which have been related to-night, and profess not to believe in the existence of spirits good or bad, yet there is one concerning which I would ask your opinion. It is said that on the eve of St. Mark's one may see the shades of those who are to die within a short time pass into the church, by watching there at the hour of midnight."

"More stories to amuse children," replied Herman. "Yet did not Burgomeister Wagram declare that he saw, on the eve of St. Mark's, as he was returning home late at night from Groshheim, a shadowy figure, the exact counterpart of himself, glide into the porch of the church as he passed it—and did he not die a few months afterward?"

"Very true, Herr Rosambert; but you must recollect that old Wagram was not esteemed the most temperate in Engleback. And it is well known that, on the occasion alluded to, he was returning from a merry-making, and it is but just to presume that his perceptive faculties could not have been in a very perfect state. It is probable he saw his own shadow, reflected by the moon, which I remember shone brightly that night; and his disordered intellect and superstitious folly led him to imagine it a spirit. As to his death, which occurred so shortly after, it is my firm belief that it had no more connection with St. Mark's eve, than—than—" puzzled for a simile—" than fire has with water."

"Granting all you have said, still I think it somewhat strange. Though I do not profess to be superstitious, yet there is something beautiful in the belief that there are spirits—those of our friends and kindred—who watch over us in our sleeping hours, and hover around during the busy scenes of day, guarding us from evil—who, when the sand of life has nearly run, assume a visible shape, and beckon us from this weary world to realms of happiness and bliss."

"All very fine, no doubt," said Herman, smiling. "I dare say, Rosambert, though you do not profess to be superstitious, yet are you not fearful, as you pass the old church to-night on your way home, of seeing your shade hovering about the church?"

"It is well that your way lies not thither," said Rosambert, rather nettled, "for with all your amiability, I doubt whether you dare trust yourself in its vicinity at the hour of midnight. Indeed, I will wager a dozen of mine host's choicest Burgundy that you dare not."

"Done, Rosambert, done! Gentlemen," said Herman, addressing his brother students, "hear you this wager. Egad, we'll make a night of it. Now, Rosambert, I will do you more on the faith of thy Burgundy—I will enter the old miser's vault, concerning which there are so many mysterious tales; and should I meet with a spirit, I'll speak to it though it blast me." The tomb is in a dilapidated state, and the entrance is easy. The wager shall be decided this very night."

"Excellent! excellent!" exclaimed Rosambert; "and that we may know you have been there, take this poniard, and stick it into a coffin."

Placing the dagger into his bosom, he gaily turned to his friend, and said with a smile, "Now I am ready—be sure you have the Burgundy uncorked on my return!"

He left the inn, and as he wended his way through the village, now buried in repose, the solemn silence which reigned around dissipated his gaiety, and his thoughts took a more serious turn. He felt as if he had acted wrong in having indulged in unseemly levity on so serious a subject; and then the many terror-inspiring tales respecting the old miser, to whose tomb he was now journeying, came rushing upon his mind—causing him almost to repent his foolish hardihood; but to return without attaining his object, would occasion the ridicule of his friends, and he dreaded being stigmatized as a vain boaster and coward. He therefore pushed quickly on, and in a short time reached the old church, which stood at the extremity of the village.

He clambered over the low paling which surrounded the venerable building, and stood in the "back-ground of life," as Richter denominates the graveyard. All was silent save the wind, which sighed mournfully through the linden trees, scattering the seared leaves far and wide. The night was dark, the sky overpread with murky clouds, which sped rapidly along like giant-spirits of the air, revealing here and there a twinkling star. A feeling of awe came over him as he stealthily glided along the tomb-stone; and as he neared the miser's burial-place, the hour of midnight tolled loudly from the turret clock, breaking through the solemn stillness like the knell of death. He started at the sound, and almost quaked with fear. But as the last stroke died away, he summoned his faltering resolution, and drawing forth the dagger, rushed down the steps of the vault, and with a convulsive shudder, struck it into a damp and mouldy coffin, which returned a sound as if the skeleton within it had fallen asunder, and the bones rattled against the coffin sides. Terrified and agitated, Herman

attempted to rush from the vault, but he was held fast by some invisible agency, and uttering a faint cry, fell senseless to the ground.

"What can possibly detain Herman?" said Rosambert to his fellow-students. "It is now an hour since he departed, and he should have returned ere this. I hope no evil has befallen him."

Another hour elapsed—still he came not. At last it was proposed they should seek him. A lantern was procured, and after proceeding at a rapid rate, they arrived at the church-yard, and descending the gloomy vault, they discovered the body of the ill-fated Herman lying upon his face across the threshold, the extremity of his gown fastened to the coffin by the poniard.

It would seem that in his fear and agitation, his hand became entangled in the folds of his gown, and the dagger pinned it to the coffin, and imagining he had fallen into the power of demons or spirits, he sank lifeless to the ground. He was raised, and the expression of terror upon his countenance was truly horrible. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets—his lips were firmly compressed, and his hair stood bristling upon his head. He was conveyed to the inn with all possible despatch, where efforts were made to resuscitate him, but in vain. The fright had been too much for him—he was dead!

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVICE TO YOUNG FARMERS.

THE HORSE—HOW TO KNOW HIS AGE.

The age of a horse is sufficiently well known, is only determinable with precision by his teeth; and that rule fails after a certain period, and is sometimes equivocal and uncertain, even within that period. A horse has forty teeth; namely, twenty-four double teeth or grinders, four tushes, or single teeth, and twelve front teeth, or gathors. Mares have no tushes in general. This mark, which discovers the age, is to be found in the front teeth, next the tushes. In a few weeks, with some, the foal's twelve fore teeth begin to shoot; these are short, round, white, and easily distinguishable from the adult or horse's teeth, with which they come afterwards to be mixed. At some period, between two and three years old, the colt changes his teeth; that is to say, he sheds the four middle fore teeth, two above and two below, which are sometime after replaced with horse's teeth. After three years old, two others are changed, one on each side the former; he has then eight colt's and four horse's teeth. After four years old, he cuts four new teeth, one on each side those last replaced, and has, at that age, eight horse's and four colt's teeth. These last new teeth are slow growers, compared with the preceding; they are the corner teeth, next the tushes, are called pinners, and are those which bear the mark: this mark consists in the tooth being hollow, and in the cavity bearing a black spot, resembling the eye of a bean. The tushes may then be felt. At four years and a half old, these mark teeth are just visible above the gum, and the cavity is very conspicuous. At five years old, the horse has shed his remaining four colt's teeth, and his tushes appear. At six, his tushes are up, and appear white, small, and sharp, near about which is observable a small circle of young growing flesh; the horse's mouth is now complete, and the black mark has arrived at, or very near the upper extremity of the corner teeth. At seven, the two middle teeth fill up. Between the seventh and eighth year, all the teeth are filled up, the black mark has vanished, and the horse is then said to be aged, and his mouth full.

From that time forward, the age of the horse can only be guessed at from certain indications; but these guesses are usually made with considerable accuracy by experienced people. If his teeth shut close, and most even, are tolerably white, not over long, and his gums appear plump, you may conclude he is not yet nine years old. At that age, and as he advances, his teeth become yellow and foul, and appear to lengthen, from the shrinking and receding of the gums. The tushes are blunt at nine; but at ten years old, the cavity or channel, on the inside in the upper tushes, until that period to be felt by the finger, are entirely filled up. At eleven, the teeth will be very long, black, and foul, but will generally meet even; at twelve, his upper jaw teeth will overhang the nether; at thirteen and upwards, his tushes will be either worn to the stumps, or long, black, and foul, like those of an old horse. Beside those exhibited by the mouth, nature ever furnishes variety of signals, denoting the approach of old age and decay, throughout the bodies of all animals. After a horse has past his prime, a hollowness of his temples will be perceived; his muscles will be continually losing something of their plumpness; and his hair, that gloss and burnish, which is the characteristic of youth and prime, will look dead, faded, or entirely lose its color in various parts. In proportion to the excess of these appearances, will be the horse's age.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

[Continued from our last.]

Almost every summer furnishes abundant proofs of the great disadvantage of the practice of shallow ploughing, to both summer and winter crops; if we were but disposed to open our eyes and look for them. A very curious one lately happened on my own farm.

A field was sowed with wheat by a tenant, the ploughing from three to four inches; a deep hollow extended across part of the field, in a direction nearly east and west; the side exposed to the north tolerably good, the south exposure very rich; as might be expected, the wheat on the strongest soil made the most promising appearance in the fall, and also for some time in the spring; in the early part of which clover seed was sown on the whole, which came up well; a drought came on late in the spring; the south exposure drying first, the wheat soon showed the effects of it; and, the drought continuing, a considerable part entirely

perished; the north exposure also suffered, but being more shielded from the action of the hot sun, was not so effectually dried. At harvest it was much the best wheat, notwithstanding the superior richness of the soil on the other side. A still greater difference appeared in the young clover; on the south hill side it was almost entirely killed, on the other very little injured.

I have had some experience of the beneficial effect to be derived from deep ploughing; but the observations in most of my fields (particularly large ones just below the surface) have prevented my adopting the practice as fully as I could wish; yet the success that has always attended my experiments, in conjunction with my observations on the practice of others, has been conclusive evidence to my mind.

In the year 1795, I took possession of my present farm, and had a field ploughed for wheat, which had been thought for several years before, too poor to cultivate, either in wheat or Indian corn: I saw rye growing on the best part of it, two years before harvest, that I think would not yield two bushels to the acre. It was ploughed early in the spring; about eight inches deep, and repeated times during summer; it was sown about the last of the ninth month. The soil being weak, the growth in the fall was slow, as also in the spring, yet regular, the color always good and no appearance of suffering, either from drought or wet; at harvest, the straw was not tall, nor thick on the ground, but the heads large and well filled; the product, between sixteen and seventeen bushel per acre, except a part of the field, sown with a kind of wheat that I was not acquainted with, which was too thin, in consequence of a short allowance of seed. I observed the state of the soil, from time to time, until harvest, and found, that even then, it was open and in good tilth, except a crust of two or three inches, next the surface.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

When dunce call us fools without proving us to be so, our best resort is to prove them to be fools without condescending to call them so.

The tongues of a malicious, and envious world, are frequently our best instructors,—they teach us prudence, and caution.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as pertain not unto them;—but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance.

Our ears are of necessity open, but we may keep our mouths as much shut as we please.

He who would enjoy many friends, and live happy in the world, must often be deaf, dumb, and blind to its vices and follies.

Those who live above their present circumstances are in great danger of soon living much below them.

Extract from Notes of Mr. Buckingham's Lectures on the East.

SINAI AND MOUNT OF OLIVES.

These two mountains present an extremely diverse appearance; Sinai being barren and rocky, and destitute of verdure, while the Mount of Olives is remarkably beautiful and luxuriant; but the sacred associations, of which Sinai will hereafter be taken, render them peculiarly remarkable in the view of the Christian traveller. Mounts Ebal and Gerizim overhang the city of Shechem, near to which are the plains of Mamre, the cave of Macpelah, and the well of Samaria, at which the Saviour conversed with the Samaritan woman, and is at the present day about in the same state as it then was.

RIVER JORDAN.

This notable stream, celebrated no less for being the scene of Christ's baptism than the passage of the children of Israel, in former days, goes out from the Sea of Galilee at its southern extremity, and empties into the Red Sea. Though by no means even a considerable stream when viewed independently, still, when considered as the largest river in the land of Palestine, its importance becomes more apparent. Its length is about one hundred miles. Its sources are about Cesarea, and formed by the combination of several rills. The narrowness of the stream and shallowness of its waters, (it being generally in a condition to admit of being forded), has given rise to the infidel objection often times urged, that the miracle of the passage over Jordan was in fact no miracle at all, because the ford was no more than might have been both easily and naturally performed. But the sacred Scriptures, which leave nothing unexplained that would be calculated to mislead the inquirer, shew this point at rest in the parenthetical clause thrown in by the historian, in giving his account of this miraculous occurrence. Joshua says, (3: 15), "For Jordan overflowed all his banks all the time of harvest." Thus saying, that although this river may in ordinary times be forded, still at this juncture the waters were in a swollen state, and forbade their passage without a miracle.

DEAD SEA.

The Asphaltites, or Lake of Sodom and Gomorrah, or as it is perhaps better known by the name of the Dead Sea, is in extent about forty miles in length by ten in breadth. Three several conjectures have been offered in solution of this name: the first of which is, that it was denominated the Dead Sea, because beneath its sluggish waters lie the guilty inhabitants of the two devoted cities of Sodom and Gomorrah; another class of people think that it had its origin in the motionless condition of its waters, which lie in dull inactive sluggishness, only at times a heavy ground swell; but the third belief is, that the name was derived from the fact of no living creatures ever having been found in its waters, and likewise that no birds of prey fly over it, neither do quadrupeds resort to its banks to bathe in its waters. The shores of the Sea of Galilee are visited by the lion, leopard, fox, camel, dromedary, buffalo, sheep, goat, gazelle, and shepherd's dog, who enjoy its cooling waves; multitudes of fish may be seen sporting in its waters, and all between life and animation within. The density of this water is much greater than any other known, being completely saturated with rock salt, which is found in great quantities upon its shores; and bitumen, which forms its bed; and upon its surface substances will swim which would immediately sink in any other water. Hence the difficulty spoken of by travellers in swimming in this sea, is the inability of sinking deep enough in the water, to have fair exercise of their limbs.

As threshing separates the corn from the chaff, so does affliction purify virtue.

THE CROPS.

Under this head, which is at all times one of much importance, the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer of Friday last has the following remarks:

The eastern papers, particularly of Maryland, and portions of Pennsylvania, bring us lamentable accounts, of the effects of the drought upon the corn. Some accounts state, that the average crop will not be more than one fifteenth of a full crop.—This is probably an exaggeration.

The corn crop of Kentucky, we believe, will not fall far short, if any, of the usual average. In some parts of the State, the drought has been, and continues to be very severe. This is particularly true of the country between Winchester and Mt. Sterling, where the long continued drought and heat together, have not only parched the cornfields, but the pastures and meadows present a dead and melancholy aspect. Other portions of the country, however, have been favored with abundant rains, and vegetation looks as green and flourishing almost, as when it first burst forth in the spring.

Louisiana.—The Lafourche Intelligencer says, that the crops are highly promising in that section of the country. Cane is thriving well, corn will be abundant, and of cotton there are no complaints. The Nashville Whig of the 22d instant, speaks in the following favorable terms of the corn and cotton crops in Mississippi and Louisiana:

We conversed yesterday at White Creek Springs with several old and respectable planters from Mississippi, who say that their recent letters from home report the most favorable accounts of the Corn and Cotton crops.—In Hinds and Copiah counties the prospect for cotton is said to be better than last year—notwithstanding the season of 1837 yielded a very heavy crop. Of corn, the planting this year was larger than usual, and the crop promises to turn out a good one.

The Memphis (Tennessee) Enquirer of the 16th inst. says:—"The drought still continues—and several farmers have informed us that they will not make one-third of a corn crop, and not more than half a cotton crop. We fear it is now too late for rain to be of any service."

The Crops in the lower part of Louisiana are reported as highly promising. The Sugar Cane is said to be thriving well.—Corn abundant, and no complaints of the Cotton.

Indiana.—The Centreville (Ind.) Chronicle thus speaks of some corn growing in that town:

"On Monday morning last, we measured several stalks of corn, in different lots in this town, and found them from fourteen feet five inches to sixteen feet eight inches high. The tallest stalk we measured, was in the lot of Mr. Israel Abrahams, at the West end of Main Street, where we counted from five to eleven perfect ears on a stalk. This is the celebrated 'Baden Corn,' sent from Washington City last Spring by our Representative in Congress, the Hon James Karidan. We have not had time to go out to Mr. Karidan's farm, where there is a ten acre field of corn, to find tall stalks," but are informed that the field looks like a forest, and will average four years on a stalk. This corn is rather late being so high that it will require longer time to ripen than the common kind.

Kentucky.—Tall Corn.—The Louisville Journal says:—"A few days ago we saw corn on the place of our friend J. Rowan, jr., near Bardstown, eighteen feet high."

Arkansas.—The Little Rock Gazette of the 1st inst. mentions that two weeks previously, the corn and other crops in that region were as luxuriant as could have been wished, and the farmer was cheered with the prospect of most abundant crops, but that the subsequent drought and hot weather had nearly blighted their hopes. It adds, however, a postscript, stating that a most acceptable and seasonable shower of rain had fallen on the afternoon of the 31st, which seemed to have put a new face upon things, and had afforded new vigour and refreshment to vegetation.

Crops in the East.—A gentleman who recently passed through the Western parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, reports that there had been considerable fall of rain, and that the grain crops were good, particularly corn. Potatoes also promised well. A favorable crop is also calculated upon in Maine.

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette of Tuesday says:—"In our neighborhood, we are told, the principal deficiencies will be in the potato crop."

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald of late date, thinks that "the corn crop will be about 25 per cent. below an average, and the potato crop about one third below an average. The grass crop, the most important in the neighborhood was fair, and was all secured in good order."

FROM THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

It affords us pleasure to publish the following extracts from a letter dated Fort Gibson, August 3d, 1838, received at the Department of War from an officer of standing and intelligence, whose station amongst the Indians west of the Mississippi gives him ample opportunities of ascertaining their views and feelings towards the United States. These extracts show that the apprehensions are unfounded that were recently entertained as to the object and probable result of the council in which the Cherokees have invited some of their red brethren to meet them about the middle of this month.

"It now affords me much pleasure to believe that the Cherokees, who were formerly unfriendly in their feelings (as I judge) than any tribe in this vicinity to the United States, have become more satisfied since they have heard of the late acts of our Government in favor of their nation and the probability of their people being removed without a resort (on our part) to acts of violence against them."

"The Cherokees, some time since, invited the principal men of the tribes near to this to meet them in the next month at a place selected for their new council house, about fifteen miles northeast from this post, and it is not improbable that the result of the proposed meeting may have some influence on their future conduct; not that I believe any determination to go to war will then be decided on, as I do not doubt that the principal chiefs, and wealthy men of all the tribes in this vicinity, are, and probably will continue to be, opposed to such a measure."—Globe.

Wear your learning like your watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one; but if you are asked what o'clock it is—tell it.

If ever you see a person get offended at the publication of an article that was not intended for him, it is a sure sign that he has been guilty of a like crime.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1838.

New State House at Raleigh.—We learn from persons who have recently been at Raleigh, that the work on the State House is progressing very slowly; some indeed speak with decided censure of the way in which the business is conducted. We know nothing of the matter, of our own knowledge, and cannot therefore express an opinion one way, or the other;—but we think it proper to call the attention of the members elect to the subject, not doubting but they will make the proper investigations. We understood it, as the estimation when this building was first projected, that less than two hundred thousand dollars would be sufficient to finish it,—now half a million is confidently spoken of, and it will yet require several years for its completion.

It is written that it took forty years to build Solomon's Temple,—perhaps the builders of the State House think that they ought to be allowed at least one fourth of that time.

Fire.—The Fairmount Bridge, a beautiful, and valuable edifice known to those who have visited Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th inst.

The Steamer Natchez reached New York City lately, having accomplished the passage round from New Orleans in nine days; this is about equal to the speed of the Express mail.

The late Foreign papers give an account of a catastrophe which had been experienced by the Russian fleet in the Black sea; it was believed that not fewer than thirty vessels had been completely wrecked on the coast, by a violent hurricane which occurred on the 11th of June last.

The late cool weather had the effect of reducing, to some extent, the violence of the fever which has been raging in Charleston.

A fatal disease was raging at the last accounts in Knoxville, Tennessee; the number of deaths has been very large for the population of the Town; the last "Register" contains a Proclamation of the Mayor appointing a day of "humiliation, fasting, and prayer."

Cotton.—The last advices from Liverpool of August 4th, afford more favorable commercial intelligence than for some time past,—a decided improvement had taken place in the Cotton market; the price had advanced somewhat and the sales had been much larger than for some time previous.

Illinois.—It is now ascertained that this State has elected a Whig Governor by a majority of between two and three hundred votes.

TEXAS PRICES CURRENT.

The Houston "Telegraph" quotes the following as the Current prices for some of the good things of this life: superfine flour \$20 per barrel; corn meal \$10; Corn \$1 50 per bushel; Beef \$25 per barrel; mutton \$25; Bacon, hams, 30 cents per pound, middlings 22; Goshen Butter 50 cents; Cheese 50 cts.

A most destructive fire has been raging for some time past in the woods of New Jersey, sweeping before it every vestige of timber; in consequence of the extreme drought, the trees and brushwood burning like tinder, it was yet raging with violence, and no hopes were entertained of stopping it until a heavy rain should arrest its progress. The loss in Timber has been immense.

The Union Bank of Mississippi.—The Commissioners appointed to negotiate the Mississippi State Bonds, to raise a capital for the Union Bank, have succeeded in disposing of a portion of them,—report says five millions,—the sale is said to have been effected in Philadelphia, though it is probable that the bonds will pass into European hands. There can now be no doubt, but that the Union Bank will commence operations this Fall.

We see it also stated that two other of the Mississippi Banks, the "Planters," and "Commercial," have each negotiated for loans in Philadelphia, with a view of enabling themselves to resume specie payments this Autumn.

These arrangements taken together will not fail in placing the Mississippi money on a par with that of other States, and of restoring prosperity to the people of that enterprising State.

Commercial Comparison.—In the late movements of the South, through the several commercial Conventions which have been held, we have the cheering prospect that she is at length beginning to awake to a consciousness of her situation, the scales are falling from her eyes, and we may cherish the hope that she will, ere long, be in the enjoyment of restored and perfect vision; when this shall be the case, her first effort will be to throw off the present state of dependence, under which she has so long labored, and assume that position, in a commercial point of view, which her interest requires.

A review of the following extract from the Report to Congress of exports, and imports for the year ending September 30th, 1837, will show her commercial situation as compared to that of other parts of the country:

Exports.	Imports.
Massachusetts, N. York, and Pennsylvania.	\$48,746,720. \$103,127,889
S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.	\$65,152,707. \$17,636,286

Here now, we see the immense difference between the trade of these two sections. While Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, export only \$48,000,000, they import \$103,000,000; and on the other hand, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana exporting nearly \$20,000,000 more than these States, receive in return only \$17,000,000, or less than one sixth the amount received by the others!

Let the South look to her interest, and so conduct her commercial transactions as to be independent of other sections, and she will not only attain a higher degree of prosperity in wealth, but will be free from many evils and inconveniences which of necessity result from her present habits of dependence.

Brandon Bank of Mississippi.—This Bank which has of late cut so noted a figure in Mississippi has lately undergone an examination by the State Commissioners, who have made rather a favorable report as to the condition of its affairs. It is to be hoped that all will come out right, but one thing is certain, it is much easier for a Bank to stand the scrutiny of Commissioners, than a run for specie by the holders of its notes. This last trial is yet to come.

TREASURY NOTES.

From an official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 1st, we have the following account of the whole amount of Treasury notes that have been issued, and what proportion of them have been redeemed.

By the act of October 12th, 1837, the issue was, \$10,000,000

Of this amount there has been redeemed, 7,100,000
The new emission of May 10th, 1838, 5,085,582 81
The whole balance yet outstanding, equals 7,885,582 81
It is stated that these Notes are now selling at the North for one half per cent premium above gold and silver.

The New Orleans "Picayune," of the 27th ultimo, states the health of the City to be remarkably good at that time, and every prospect of its continuing so at the balance of the season. The Yellow fever was not prevailing there, as has been stated by some accounts.

POLAND.

This unfortunate Country seems doomed to a fate of hopeless oppression;—the tyrants who rule over her, not content with an exercise of despotic power which has almost erased her name from the catalogue of Nations, have added another to the many insults, and deep wrongs already heaped upon her. By a late ordinance of Government the children of all ranks are required, under pain of heavy penalties imposed on the relations in case of refusal, to attend the schools, and learn the Russian language from a Professor especially appointed in each; and it has been further decreed that henceforth no one, shall be eligible to any civil or military post without understanding that language.

The imports of Specie through the Custom-house in New York City from the 26th August to the first of September, amounted to \$775,043
Exports during the same period 1,520

The following communication has been received, with a request that it should be published,—in compliance with the request, we give it a place.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

"Give me the composition of the popular songs of a Nation, and I care not who makes it laws!"—was the exclamation of one of the most profound investigators of the human mind. Its sympathies and antipathies were the objects of his study: He found both in the strain of the national melody—the permanent favorite song;—that was his criterion of the nation's moral sense and military spirit.

The Swiss are notorious over Europe for being subservient to the Prince or Potentate who, for the time, retains them in his pay as military myrmidons or body guards. Yet, let their military band of music, strike up, at any time, a national air, and their enthusiasm knows no bounds. Every mercenary heart is transported to its native mountain and valley. The principles of patriotism are universal. Philosophers, Philanthropists, Cosmopolites, aye, and even bitter partisans, cannot divest their hearts of the burning, the innate amor patrie.

The American people are now feeling and verifying the truth of this position. The recent popular theme of a sole Specie currency, and a Sub-Treasury fiscal Department under the supervision of the Executive, are totally absorbed in the returning feeling of patriotic immutability of sentiment. Party zeal is rapidly yielding to patriotic propensities. The great mass of the community is never unsound, though it may be sometimes capoled. The heart of the People is ever honest, though sometimes seduced. History need not be quoted—recent events prove the truth of these maxims. Let a common foe invade our shores—mark the result! all parties would rally round the American Standard.

"E pluribus Unum!" would be the war-cry. "Yankee Doodle," would be the universal tocsin. Every native and adopted American feels this ardent impulse. It is the conservative impulse of the Federal Republic. How vain, then, are the schemes of disorganizers! The body of the people delight in, and are amused by, various schemes and professions for their benefit; but at the idea of their country's honor, glory, or prosperity, they rally into one compact mass, and, like the Swiss guards, band for weal or woe, and live or die to a man. Who will dare to trifles with a mighty People, imbued with one enduring principle of action and common interest? Many have tried the dangerous experiment in time gone by—Jackson tried it.—Mark! He died in execrated retirement, like Morton in the Lion's den. The writer would venture to give the great National Swiss song in a feeble translation, were he not convinced of the innumerable which might be occasioned thereby,—above all, the firm core of Uncle Sam, requires no foreign alimony, to enable him to tower over all insidious impediments. Besides, a few National lines will suit him better—these we will try to weave at the end of this communication.

Americans, you never can be prosperous and contented, until you renew, under proper and prudent limitation, a National Bank! It must be repeated, a National Bank, under wise regulations, is the appropriate agent of your prosperity! To prove this position, you have only to consider that you were never prosperous without one! This, certainly, is negative proof: but we will adduce positive proof—proof founded on rational data—*quis negatur?*

Every man who has a Bank note or any other piece of paper in his possession representing coin or an equivalent to property, feels safe or unsafe according to the confidence or distrust in the principal liable for its redemption. The fidelity or infidelity of that principal, constitutes the basis of credit or discredit. It is a matter of fact! But say the Sub-Treasury advocates, "Why not have the actual coin in hand?" "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush."—Very plausible!

The money affairs of the country amounts to several hundred millions of dollars. The average coin and bullion seldom exceeds fifty millions. It follows, then, that all the business-doing community cannot command coin or bullion proportionate to the amount of their transactions. A sole specie currency is, therefore, a chimera! Accredited paper, equivalent to coin at the option of the holder, is the sole substitute, and answers all the purposes of immediate cash. No Bank but a National Bank of universal credit from one end of the union to the other, ever has, or ever can afford a uniform and an immutable circulating medium of value.

A National Bank, then, seems to be the true remedy for present fluctuation. It will keep, as it always has kept, the currency in an unvarying and sound condition.

There is a plausibility in the idea of Hard Cash for the National Treasury! But the very nature of things and the present predicament of society exclaims "Bah!" There is a more delusion—an argumentum ad hominem of the most pernicious and invidious character. It certainly has some advantages; but its tendency is to superinduce a strong and disguised monarchy in the Presidency of the Federal Union.

P. S. I have omitted what I deem a "National Song," for want of room.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MEASURES EDITORS: I read with great pleasure, and edification the letter of Mr. McDuffie, published in your last paper. I find that he does not in all things agree with either of the parties that are now scrambling for the next Presidency, but wherever he differs I think he gives good reasons for doing so. I was particularly pleased with his remarks on the subject of a National Bank; they struck me as being very forcible and just,

and ought to make every man pause, and consider in favor of such an institution. If there are any of your readers who have not read Mr. McDuffie's paper containing it, and read it with deliberation, Mr. McDuffie is not only an able statesman, but he is honest and disinterested in all he says or does. Let us be ashamed to learn from such a man.

MECKLENBURG.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

TO THE HON. BEDFORD BROWN, AND ROBERT STRANGE.

GENTLEMEN: You both have occupied your seats in the United States Senate for the past two years, and against the wishes of a majority of the people of North Carolina. Possibly your love of the stars may have blinded you as to make you think otherwise. If this delusion must now be at an end,—the last delusion must have opened your eyes, and you cannot now longer conceal from yourselves that the people of North Carolina wish to get rid of you. This being the question now seriously presents itself to your consideration.—Will you continue to hold on to your seats when you well know that a decided majority of your constituents are against you? It is said you will answer this question by saying—"We will hold on until the Legislature shall instruct us on!" But if you do, your subterfuge, let me tell you it is one that all the minded Republicans will scorn. "The Federalists" of the right of instruction, and they have invariably encouraged Senators to hold out against the wishes of the people,—but the Republicans hold a different doctrine. The Republican doctrine is this.—Whenever the Representative ascertains, no matter how,—whether through the Legislature or through the ballot boxes, that a majority of his constituents are against him, and his services no longer, then he ought promptly to resign, and give place to a new choice. You cannot will not deny this principle,—nor, can you deny that a majority of the People are against you,—your seats therefore is a plain one—RESIGN LIKE ME.

To say nothing about political principles I ask you as high minded Gentlemen brook the idea of holding on to your seats when you know that they are unwelcome occupants to a majority of the people of North Carolina? Is this course worthy of the children of the South? Surely your association with the likes of the Nileses, and Woodburys of the North, must have greatly lowered the standard of your manly feelings, and substituted in your bosom the love of office for love of honor. What would you think of the individual, who, though in the first instance invited into a gentleman's house, soon finds himself an unwelcome guest, yet remains an inmate until he is kicked out? I were a man of honorable feelings, the moment he perceived that he had become an unwelcome guest, would take up his hat, and quit the house. You men, now discover that you are "unwelcome guests" in the People's House,—will you behave like the children of honorable feelings, boldly walk out,—or will you like the poor spiritless fellow, remain in until you are kicked out? If you pursue the first course, you will attract the admiration of your own party, and extend respect of your opponents;—if you pursue the last, you will lose the respect of your own party, and in the end be whipped out by your political enemies. It will greatly folly in you to suppose that you can retain your seats with any kind of comfort, consistency, or honor when you know, and every body knows that a majority of the people are against you. Under such circumstances you cannot retain even your own respect, less the respect and confidence of the public; over boys in Washington City will point at you in the street and say there go the North Carolina Senators who holding on to their seats contrary to the wishes of their constituents. Choose ye, therefore, which course you will pursue,—whether to throw up your commission like bold, and independent men,—or, like poor spiritless fellows, to cling to your seats until you are by the collar, and dragged out.

A REPUBLICAN.
The Raleigh Star will please publish this address.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have been much surprised for the last four or five weeks, at the rapid decay in my crop of corn. Until the middle of July, I thought my prospect for a crop was rather better than in a common season; it was well grown, and had an exceedingly rich green color, but from time to time the present there has been a great decay in wheat ready for the sickle, than rich green corn it has turned completely yellow. I, in common with my neighbors, attributed it to the drought, but in going over my corn to take the frost find almost every stalk contains near a hundred little Flies or Bugs. And by taking off the extremity of the blade, and leaving the stalks entirely bare, I find it filled with young ones, not larger than the point of a pin, of a reddish color, with a white spot on each wing, and about the size of half grown Deer fly. Since I have seen such numerous numbers of these little flies in my corn, I am inclined to think that they have been the main cause of the bad state of corn.—Now I would like you to say something in your valuable paper on this subject, and see if others have made any discoveries, and if so, how we are to get clear of these intruders. For it does seem to me that it will be more than useless to sow wheat in fields polluted with them as mine are.

A PLAIN FARMER.

The Farmers' Register.—The September number of this highly valuable Agricultural Journal has just come; its contents are even more various, and interesting than usual. This periodical is by far the most able any publication of the kind that we know of at present. Its contents will be found below.

CONTENTS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER.

Original Communications.—On the frequentures of the wheat crop; Retardation of action of the spring wheat humbug;—and remarks; New for dunning delinquent subscribers—Maryland corn; Remarks on the foregoing letter; Advancing "swathing" wheat in reaping instead of "hand Selection of seeds; Capons; On the great rail river; A first trial of silk-culture; Monthly Commercial Report.

Selections.—On pipe buildings; Beaver of America; Marl (or limestone) of South Carolina; Ducks; Considerations upon the nature of vegetables that have covered the earth at different epochs of its formation; Sixth annual report of Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad company; American facts relative to a former organic world; Notes on the propagation of the dahlia; Flowers, fruits, trees; Anti-dry-rot; Templemole agricultural and Hydrogen gas, in a lead-pipe used as an aqueduct; White washing trades; Oil-cake and bone-meal from America; Abuses of bone manure; Harvest corn; Agriculture in France; A hint to cattlemen; Extended use of machines for grain; Notes on the Chinese treatise on silk culture; Chinese agriculture and practices in mulberry culture. The silk culture of New Jersey; The morus multicaulis; Selection of seeds; Common school libraries; How to form a ment of the age of a horse by his teeth; To

sucking eggs; Manuring in South Carolina. Marsh grass, marsh mud, and leaf-littered cow-pens; The greatest quantity of manure from given means; Bone manure; Pigeon roasts; On manure; English and American economy; The toad; Rabbits; Raise more poultry; Advice to farmers; The Farmer; Important experiment in planting corn; Coal and sub-mills; Management and diseases of dogs; Value of manure; Burdon's excellent ointment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
OF THE
Southern Literary Journal.
VOL. IV. NO. II.

Original Papers.—The annexation of Texas; Lines suggested by the law of the Pulaski. By ELONA of Philadelphia; Random Recollections of Revolutionary Characters and Incidents; "Art thou a cold coquette?" National Bank and the Currency;—a review of Samuel Lloyd Jones' pamphlet on the state of the currency and the Bank of England. By James Smith Rhett, Esq.; The Conscription—A Tale of France; The false and True; Chapter on Lips. By H.; English Portraits. Number 2.—Isaac Walton; Night. By H.; Electrical Astronomy; or speculations on the electrical condition of the Sun. By Harwood Burt, M. D., of Elizabeth, S. C.; Primitive Freedom.
Miscellaneous.—Scott's character of Gifford; Anecdotes of Henry IV. of France; Selden's Table Talk;—Wisdom—Money.
Editor's Post-Script.—A Glance at our Poetics; A notice of Part 7th and last of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Notice of Box's Oliver Twist; Notice of Bulwer's Calderon; Mr. Carlyle, the English Reviewer; Notice of Cooper's "Homeward Bound."

NEW YORK, Aug. 30
We have news of an *Insurrection at Porto Rico*, the Governor having been assassinated, and 250 of the principal inhabitants having been arrested.—Six hundred troops had been sent from Havana to Porto Rico in consequence of this news.

OBITUARY.

DIED.
In this County, on the 27th of August, Mrs. ESTHER KNOX, (wife of Mr. George Knox) in her 63rd year. She professed her faith in Christ during the revival of religion, which took place in the year 1800, and 1801, and connected herself with the Presbyterian Church. For more than 30 years she manifested, by her walk and conversation, that her piety was genuine. Her faith was strong—her repentance deep—her love to her Saviour ardent. She has left a husband, and 6 children to mourn their loss.—[Comm.] In Montgomery County, on Friday the 7th instant, very suddenly, ALBERT KIRK, son of Mr. George Kirk, a very promising youth, aged 14 years.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....September 6, 1838.	
Bacon, 124	Molasses, 55 a 60
Beef, 65 a 70	Nails, 9 a 10
Scarcely peach, 85 a 90	Onions, 25 a 30
Butter, 10 a 12	Pork, 600 a 700
Cotton, in seed, 24	Sugar, brown, 11 a 12
clean, 7 a 8	loaf, 18 a 20
Coffee, 15 a 18	Salt, 150
Corn, 60	Tallow, 10 a 12
Peas, 35 a 37	Tobacco, 8 a 20
Flour, 500 a 700	Wheat, (bushel), 100 a 000
Flaxseed, 75	Whiskey, 45 a 50
Linseed Oil, pr. gal. \$1 12	—Eggs pr. doz. 7 a 8
AT FAYETTEVILLE.....September 5, 1838.	
Bacon, 14	Iron, 54 a 6
Brandy, peach, 100	Molasses, 35 a 42
apple, 80	Nails, cut, 74
Beeswax, 24	Sugar, brown, 7 a 11
Corn, 124 a 134	lump, 16
Cotton, 8 a 9	loaf, 18 a 20
Corn, 75 a 80	Salt, 70 a 75
Flaxseed, 100	Wheat, new, \$1 a 112
Flour, \$7 a \$9	Whiskey, 45
Peas, 40	Wool, 20 a 25
AT CHERAW.....August 29, 1838.	
Bacon, lb. 11 a 12	Nails, cut, 74
Butter, 12 a 25	wrought, 18 a 180
Beeswax, 20 a 22	Onions, 40 a 50
Coffee, 124 a 15	Rice, 450 a 550
Corn, 124 a 103	Sugar, 10 a 12
Corn, 75 a 87	Salt, 250 a 300
Flour, country, 650 a 750	Steel, American, 10 a 12
Iron, 5 a 6	English, 00 a 14
Lard, 114 a 124	German, 12 a 14
Leather, sole, 22 a 25	Tallow, 10 a 12
Molasses, 37 a 50	Ten, 100 a 137
Orleans, 45 a 56	Tobacco, m/f, 10 a 50



RACES.

THE York and Catawba Association Races, will begin at Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday, the 6th of November next, when the following purses will be run for.
First day.—A Post Stake 2 years old, one mile out, subscription: \$50.00. To close the day previous to the Race. On the same day 3 year olds,—mile heats, subscription: \$100.00. To close the day previous to the Race.
2d day.—Two mile heats, Purse: \$200.00
3d day.—Mile heats, Purse: \$150.00
4th day.—Best 3, in 5 mile heats, Purse: \$100.00.
And the entrance money of the previous days added.
BY THE PROPRIETORS.
Salisbury, Sept. 13th, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Brin, dec'd., at the last County Court for Rowan, requests all persons indebted to said Mary Brin, dec'd., to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.
R. W. LONG, Adm'r.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1838.

A STEADY and industrious Journeyman Printer, may get good wages by application at the "Carolina Gazette" office, Rutherfordton, N. C.
Sept. 5, 1838. 00

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cast iron screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound.
CRESS & BOGER.
Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

Goelick's Matchless Sanative.
The above medicine is for sale at the Post Office, Cotton Grove, Davidson County.
By JAS. WISEMAN, Agent.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE came into this neighborhood some four or five years since, a colored man, who calls himself WALKEN GUADALUPEAN, says he is a free man, a Spaniard by birth, and that he was born and raised in Manila; that he left Manila while young; that he went on board an American Merchantman, the *Isabella* from Boston, commanded by Capt. Charles Taylor, as a cabin boy, that he made several voyages in the *Isabella*, that the vessel was ultimately wrecked in Holland; that Capt. Taylor then purchased or chartered a brig, in which he came to America. That he was afterwards employed in different vessels engaged in the coasting trade; That at length he left that employment and made his way through the country, from Philadelphia, to Tennessee, and from Tennessee to this place.
Such is his narrative as well as I can understand him. He speaks or pronounces the English language badly, particularly names with which he is not familiar. He is an uncommonly small man, being barely four feet, 10 inches high. He is of a very dark copper colour, with fine dark hair, except that which has become gray. He appears to be between 40 and 50 years of age. His cheek-bones are wide and his face rather short, his teeth are somewhat long, large, and round. He is uncommonly peaceable, quiet, and orderly in his disposition. For the last two years, he has been most of his time, in my employment as a common laborer. He is destitute of education, but appears to be possessed of good natural sense. It may be, that he is a slave. It is therefore, that I make this publication.
The Richmond Enquirer, Nashville Banner, and Millidgeville Journal, will please insert this three times once a week, and forward their respective accounts to the subscriber, for payment, together with a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.
WM. ANDERSON, P. M.
Silver Glade, Anderson Dist. S. C., June 17, 1838. 14:6t

Executors Sale.

THE subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Sarah Stone, late of Raleigh, deceased, will sell at public auction on Monday and Tuesday the 29th and 30th days of October next, at her plantation, about ten miles East of Raleigh, all the crop of Wheat, Corn and Fodder, and all the stock of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, and the Plantation Utensils, consisting of Carts, Waggon, Ploughs, &c.; and on Wednesday the 31st of October, at the same place, all the Negroes belonging to said Estate—forty-six in number—consisting of men, women, boys, girls, and children, will be offered for sale. The negroes will be sold in families, pursuant to the directions of the Will.
Terms.—The crop and plantation utensils will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over \$10—for \$10 and under, cash. A part of the negroes, to the amount of about \$5,000, will be sold on a credit of 6 months, for notes negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in Raleigh; and the balance will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date.—Bond and satisfactory security will be required for the purchase money, before the property is changed.
D. W. STONE.
Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 3, 1838. 14:6t

Look at This!

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. The Subscribers offer for Sale their well known, and valuable Stallion, RANGLER TIMOLEON. He is of the Archie blood, and his character as a foal-getter is equal to that of any horse in the Country. Any gentleman wishing to purchase such property, will, we think, be satisfied, on examination of his value. If he is not disposed of before Tuesday the 18th inst., of our next Court, he will be put up at auction, and sold to the highest bidder. Terms made known at sale.—Also, Col. CROCKETT, a very superior JACK. He is tolerably large, and remarkably well formed, six years old. Satisfactory certificates will be given to establish his character.
T. A. HAGUE.
W. D. CRAWFORD.
Salisbury, Sept. 13, 1838. It

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber his man ROBIN, who absconded about the 28th of last month without any cause whatever, and it is believed he will endeavor to make his way to the State of Ohio. Robin is a tolerable big fellow, about six feet high; a stout muscular man, aged about 42 years; has one fore tooth missing, or a wide space between his fore teeth; has a scar on one of his cheek bones, occasioned by a burn when young, and the mark of a severe cut on one of his thumbs; he is very fond of spirits, and when drunk, is very outrageous. Robin has worked in a Tannery for 20 years, and is a very good Tanner and Currier. He is also a good coarse Shoe Maker, and carried away his tools with him.
I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of Robin, so that I get him again. Any person apprehending said negro, will please address to me at Oxford, North Carolina.
JNO. B. LITTLEJOHN.
Oxford, 5th Sept., 1838. 14:6t

TOWN PROPERTY

AND LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following valuable property, lying in the town of STATESVILLE, North Carolina. Five adjoining Lots in said town, on which is the "EAGLE HOTEL." Also, directly opposite said Hotel, a Town Lot, containing one and half Acres, on which there is a good Blacksmith Shop.

100 ACRES

of good Land adjoining the Town; twenty-four Acres of which are under good cultivation, and seven Acres of excellent meadow. The arable and meadow Lands are enclosed, the rest is in timber. Also, four Acres contiguous to the Methodist Church. The four Acres together with the above Lot of one and half, are the property of James F. Harbin.
For terms apply to William Harbin, Esq., at the "Village Hotel," E. W. Jones, at the "Eagle Hotel," or to James F. Harbin, opposite Eagle Hotel, in the Town of Statesville.
September 6, 1838. 6t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Cheap, Cheap, very Cheap!

- 200 pieces Calicoes,
- 200 pieces brown Domestic,
- 20 do. Kentucky Jeans,
- 48 do. Northern Linseys,
- 200 Negro Blankets,
- 15 cases Fur Hats,
- 30 doz. Seal skin Caps,
- 1,500 lbs. Hemlock Leather,
- 6 doz. fine Calf Skins,
- 250 pair coarse and fine Brogans,
- 40 do. Seal and Calf skin Boots,
- 50 do. Carryall Hames,
- 6 bluds. Molasses,
- 10 do. Sugar,
- 60 bags Coffee,—together with a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS, just received and for sale low, wholesale or retail, by
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. 6t

Beware of a Swindler.

ABSCONDED, a few days since, a fellow, who called himself by the name of JOHN DAVIS, and has been keeping a school for the last three months in Andrew Holdhouses' school house.
The said Davis, clerked for me at a shooting match, on the 24th inst., and as is customary, collected the money for the shoots to the amount of twenty dollars, with which he absconded after night. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, spare made, and has a remarkable bad cough, and is very hoarse. He had on, at the time that he left, a black listing coat and pantaloons, black fur hat, and pumps made of grain leather. He carried away no other clothing than these, which he wore.
His character in the settlement where he has been teaching is notoriously bad as a tattler and disturber of Society, and altogether, he was looked upon as any thing but an honest man.
This advertisement is put forth, merely to warn the public to be on the look out for a rascal, and that others may not be swindled as I have been.
ELIAS LEE.
August 31, 1838. 3t

Editors in the Western part of the State will do well to warn the public of this scoundrel.

TO TRAVELLERS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and his former customers and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand in the Town of Lincolnton.
He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him; and hopes by a continuation of his former attention to his business, to merit its continuance.
WM. SLADE.
September 6, 1838. 6t

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the town of Columbia, S. C., a new Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

BY A. H. PEMBERTON.

Encouraged and stimulated by the kind and flattering solicitations of political friends and an all-absorbing interest in the great question of the day, the undersigned (formerly editor of the *Augusta Chronicle*), proposes to publish a new paper, in Columbia, and respectfully submits to the consideration of the public, the principles and opinions by which it will be governed. Firmly convinced that the future liberty, happiness, independence and prosperity of the Southern States, and indeed of the whole Confederacy, are vitally involved in the momentous question now pending, between a gigantic National Bank, and the constitutional currency of the country, the main object of the South Carolinian will be to discuss that question freely and thoroughly; throw all its lights fairly and fully before the people; and show therefrom, that a National Bank is utterly unconstitutional and expedient, and violently inimical to free trade and industry, the liberties of the country, and especially the trade, commerce, and prosperity of the Southern States—that their direct import and export trade, once so flourishing, and conducive to their general wealth and prosperity, was destroyed by the overwhelming power and influence of its capital, aided by the immense credit and resources of the Government; and a kindred system of partial and unconstitutional legislation—that an employment of the State Banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, in any shape, must be even more dangerous and corrupting than a National one, and necessarily productive of the same effects on our Southern commerce, since the great credit and resources of the Government would necessarily be absorbed and monopolized by the Northern Banks, and defy all chance of fair competition on the part of the Southern ones, or Southern merchants—and that the only effectual and permanent remedy for these evils, and the commercial embarrassments and distresses of the country, is an entire Divorce of the Government from all Banks, State or Federal, and return to the true constitutional currency and system, now termed "the Sub-Treasury System," as evidently designed by the framers of the Constitution, and first in operation after its adoption, till the combined power of the Federal party, and Bank wealth and aristocracy of the country, triumphed over the wise and salutary provisions of that sacred instrument, and the great rights and interests of the people it was framed to protect—that this system is not an "experiment," but an old and safe method, successfully practiced for centuries, by the most enlightened and civilized nations of the earth, till the rapidly growing power of the Banks, (then an "experiment") enabled them to draw within their control, and wield to their own individual profits, the immense credit and finances of Government—that, so far from increasing the power and patronage of the President, it cannot fail, under any rational or probable organization of the details, to decrease them, to a very great extent; and while the future interest and character of its advocates in Congress are deeply involved in rendering those details as perfect as practicable, and the whole system as safe, efficient, and salutary as human wisdom and foresight can devise, the continual and entire power over it on the part of Congress, and the people, (so wholly unlike an arbitrarily independent National Bank,) would always afford the opportunity of rectifying upon all that should be beneficial—yes, even of abolishing the whole, if it should disappoint the expectations of the country: thus happily and properly keeping the great money-power of the Government, in the hands of the people and their representatives, instead of madly and unnecessarily surrendering it into the hands of a few irresponsible private individuals, to be directed, wholly beyond all popular or legislative control, according to their own selfish money-making and power-seeking interests—that instead of deranging the currency, it will of all things render it settled and stable, and secure from future "experiments," since it will separate it and its commercial relations from politics, and deprive future Presidents of all power of interference with it; while, from that deeply-rooted hostility to a National Bank, which is co-extensive with the Republican party of the Confederacy, and commencing with the existence of the present Government, must continue, in all probability, to its end, there can be no hope of any organization of the currency, by such a Bank, but what must be greatly deranged and broken up, as at present, whenever the period of its dissolution arrives; to say nothing of its being always necessarily dependent on the fortunes and speculations of private individuals—that the Sub-Treasury system does not aim at the establishment of "an exclusive metallic currency," but one of only about ten millions of gold and silver, to about four hundred millions of Bank paper, since the receipts and disbursements of the Government will require only about the former sum, while the Bank paper in circulation amounts fully to the latter, and probably near one-fourth more—that it will effectually restrain the alarming and ruinous tendency of the Banks to over-issue; constrain them to keep their paper up to the standard value of the specie currency; insure their immense influence everywhere, in behalf of low Tariff duties, a limited revenue, and economy in the expenses of the Government; and thereby completely settle the Tariff and other distracting sectional questions, and promote the harmony and perpetuity of the Union—that the principles of this system have formed an essential portion of those of the Republican or State Rights Party, from the adoption of the Constitution, to the present time—and that the present Northern "Whig" party, which is now laboring for the establishment of a gigantic and overshadowing National Bank, is nothing more than the old Federal party, under a new name; that party which has always struggled against the rights, welfare, and principles of the South, and is now a plain and odious combination of Bankites, Tariffites, National Internal Improvement

men, Consolidationists, Colonizationists, and Abolitionists—every thing most obnoxious to the feelings, interests, and safety of the Southern people.

Considering this measure of an Independent Treasury, or Divorce of Bank and State, as decidedly a test question, the South Carolinian will cordially set, in its support, with all who advocate it, and oppose all who oppose it—wholly forgetful of all past differences on settled questions, and ready to extend the warm right hand of fellowship to all who accord with it—consequently believing "this great measure of deliverance and liberty," in all its immensely wide and vitally important political and social relations, to be the commencement of one of the greatest and noblest, and ultimately most triumphant, peaceful struggles for the great principles of human liberty and happiness, that the world has ever known.

Carolina, with her accustomed chivalrous devotion to liberty, has thrown herself into the front rank of the contest; and here, principally, must it first be waged. The eyes of all sister States will be fixed upon her with the deepest interest. Much, very much—almost everything—must depend upon the indelible courage and virtue, disinterestedness and patriotism, of her gallant people; for no efforts or means are spared, or will be, to distract and divide them, and allure them from their true and tried faith. But recent, by a resident of this State, though uniformly a zealous and enthusiastic conductor, in her struggles for Southern interests and principles, the undersigned brings with him the highest regard for, and confidence in her chivalric people, but none of the personal feelings and hostilities which have unhappily marked the present differences between old political friends; and his dearest object, next to the success of the great cause in which he is engaged, will be to soothe those asperities, and encourage forgetfulness of all personal feelings or considerations, in ardent devotion to the great principles involved—trusting that our respected friends of the past, will again become associates at some early period of the future, and earnestly striving to guard against those disgusting and degrading personal contests and parties, from the deep disgrace and curse of which, this State has, heretofore, been so peculiarly, happily, and honorably exempt.

Fully concurring and co-operating with the Carolina people, heretofore, in the noble, dignified, and self-respectful aversion they have manifested toward engaging in any partisan contest for the Presidency, the editor will spare no pains to inculcate the propriety of pursuing a similar course hereafter. Duty to his principles, however, will constrain him to determinately and uncompromisingly oppose the pretensions of one of the present candidates, however he may be disposed to avoid all advocacy of the other. He cannot but look upon Mr. Clay, both in his principles and practice, now, and ever since his abandonment of the Republican party in 1818, as the most deadly, dangerous, and successful enemy of the South, and the true interests of the whole Confederacy, that either have ever known. At the head of the old Federal party—an open and avowed Bankite, Tariffite, Colonizationist, and advocate of the Proclamation and Force-bill—and now too plainly associated with the infamous opinions and principles of the Abolitionists—his elevation, as a slave-holder, and from a slave State, to the Executive chair of the Confederacy, would be one of the most deadly and destructive blows of the South, and the stability of the Union, that could possibly be inflicted upon them from any quarter. Between him and his present opponent, or almost any other, the South Carolinian could not hesitate to choose for a moment; and if the latter, and his principles and measures to which they are openly and thoroughly pledged, in the late extraordinary and admirable "Address" of their Congressional Representatives, it will be very far from desiring that he should have an other opponent, even if the present one were to withdraw. Be it remembered, however, that all this is qualified by important "ifs," and the true, and only true course of the Southern States and people—no matter who may be a candidate—is to deal with all men according to their measures—keep the control of their own interests, principles, and destinies, in their own hands—stand aloof from all personal contests, or entangling alliances—and become the partisans of no man.

In other respects, it will zealously and unequivocally advocate, the doctrines of the Republican and State Rights school, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions—General Education, public order, virtue, and morality—the Union of the States, as established by the Constitution, for the strengthening and securing, not destroying or weakening, of the institutions, liberties, rights, interests, and independence, of the several States—and our inestimable domestic institutions, as decidedly a blessing, both to the master and the slave, and forming, in connexion with our political ones, a combination, the wisest and best, for the promotion of public liberty, order, virtue, and morality, that the world has ever manifested.

It will determinately oppose all intrigue, deception, or indirection in politics, and advocate and encourage rigid honesty, as always the best policy—will fearlessly uphold the right, even though in opponents or enemies, and oppose the wrong, though in political or personal friends—will be governed by "principles not men"—principles being always the object, and men the means—who will desire and encourage the friendly advice of all, but submit to the dictation of none, and hold its columns always open, freely and cordially, to those who differ from it—and, relying on a just appreciation of its motives and intentions, will fearlessly and unhesitatingly declare its honest opinions, however unpopular, on all proper subjects of discussion, and fairly lay before its readers the arguments urged against them—holding no preference or regard for its own opinions, beyond the honest conviction that they are correct, and being always ready to submit them to the fullest scrutiny, and abandon and oppose them as freely as those of others, when proved to be erroneous. In short, it will be, it shall be, a Free Press, thoroughly and unequivocally, but yet rationally and temperately; and (in all that an earnest and sincere desire and effort may be allowed to triumph over human weakness,) as far removed from licentiousness, on the one hand, as a timid or selfish time-serving subservience on the other.

If this be promising much, it is not without a deliberate and conscientious determination to perform it, come what may; nor is it more than heretofore performed, as he feels assured his former readers will readily admit; and as he has had every reason to be satisfied with the results of such a course, heretofore, he will scarcely be likely to deviate from it hereafter. Fully conscious of his humble capacity, and making no pretensions to talents or literary acquirements, he will spare no efforts, hereafter, as heretofore, to make amends, as far as possible, in his own plain, blunt way, by untiring industry, application, zeal, and perseverance, and unfaltering faith in God and a good cause, for the want of abilities more enlarged and powerful, and talents of a higher and brighter order. His undivided attention will be devoted to the paper, and nothing will be wanting, that his utmost capacity, mental, physical, or pecuniary, may effect, to make it all that he may humbly hope for of himself, or that may reasonably be expected from it by its friends.

TERMS.

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN will be published Semi-weekly and Weekly, on such days as may be found most suitable to the Mail—with entire new type, set on paper of large Imperial size (very nearly as large as the Charleston Mercury or Courier) and of the best quality—at Three Dollars per annum, Weekly, in advance, or Four Dollars at the expiration of the year—and Five Dollars per annum, Semi-weekly, in advance, or Six Dollars at the end of the year.
The publication will commence as early as the new materials can be procured from the North. Persons disposed to subscribe, who do not meet with subscription papers in the neighborhood, will please forward their names by mail to Columbia; and those kindly disposed to aid in procuring subscribers, will please write him to that effect, and he will send the Subscription papers.
A. H. PEMBERTON.
Columbia, S. C. August 1, 1838.



The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peter, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Men seek for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.
But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, 'All is vanity and vexation of spirit!' His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the banquet of a magnificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.
"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, too weakly, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved."
"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.
Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But wherefore, methinks I hear the reader ask, does he serve this homily on so plain and hacknied a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not see physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?
True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physics it is requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not always employ the most judicious means to attain health.
Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always doing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.
Do you know the reason?
Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peter's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I need in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peter's?

Very well.
"And have you ever taken his medicine?"
"I have; I were a blockhead else."
"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peter is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.
He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was a panacea for all diseases. The *venustus arsenicus pilula* pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima vis* which they make to the ear and eye.
And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes sunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without mauling soul and body as he takes his leave.
Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peter was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should almost relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.
For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.
Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peter has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

Be careful and enquire for Peter's Vegetable Pills; they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale price.

POETIC RECESS.

From the New York Evening Star.

Oh! I have wandered many a mile
On sea and moonlit shore
And gazed in many a soft dark eye,
Till mine was gushing o'er;
But gentle girl, where e'er I've roamed,
On land or sunny sea,
This heart has never throbb'd for one
More beautiful than thee.

Yet, in the vale of vine-clad France
My weary foot has been,
And o'er the hills of martial Spain,
By fount and forest green;
But ne'er beneath the graceful vine,
Or soft Castilian sky,
Have I beheld so fair a cheek,
So dark and bright an eye.

And I have roamed, in twilight hour,
By stream and ruin old,
With one whose cheek has answered back
The tale my lip has told;
But oh! believe me, gentle girl,
Where e'er I've bent the knee,
This heart before has never throbb'd,
As now it throbs for thee.

Have they for aye departed—
The forms which death hath veil'd?
And shall the light of their sunny eyes
Ever be concealed?

Not ye will follow! ye too, must go
From all that ye cling to and love below—
Prepare, then, to join with the shining band,
Who wander on through that glorious land,
Where the friends before ye have sought to dwell,
And the heart ne'er echoes one sad farewell.

SCRAPS.

NOT AT HOME.

"Is Mr. Bluster within?" inquired a gentleman.
"No, he is out of town," answered the servant.
"When can I see him?" "I don't know—have
you any special business with Mr. Bluster?" "Yes,
there is a small bill which I wish to settle with
him." "Well," said the servant, "I don't know
whether he will return this week or not." "But
I wish to pay the bill, as I am to leave town im-
mediately." "Oh! you wish to pay him some money!
He is up stairs, I'm thinking—I'll call him. Please
to walk into the drawing-room—take a chair, sir—
your hat if you please—Mr. Bluster will be with
you in a moment—and extremely happy to see you."
"No doubt," said the gentleman.

Boasting.—A man boasting of his honesty, is
generally a rogue—of his courage, is generally a
coward—of his riches, generally not wealthy—of
his democracy, is generally an aristocrat—of his
intimacy with great men, generally despised by
those who chance to know him—of wit, popularity
and high standing, always a fool—of his profes-
sional skill is a dot and a knave.

A Committee Man.—"Well, Zeb," said a col-
ored gentleman the other day, to another, "what
business are you prosecuting now a days?"
"Oh! nuffin much, captn dat I casually acts as
mittee man, down the rale rode."

"Oh! hush, nigger, you don't say so. When did
you rise at such extinguishment?"
"Why, I've been follorin' it less or more all dis
season specially since the rale rode went into cor-
poration."

"Well, Zeb, what composition do you get for
your services?"
"Oh! nuffin, but I spect to be zalted to de extin-
guished kerpaptee of ingineer!"

Pride.—"My brethren," said Swift in a sermon—
"there are three sorts of pride—of birth, of rich-
es, and of talents. I shall not now speak of the
latter, none of you being liable to that abominable
vice."

Anti bedbug.—A late European paper informs
us that a few drops of sweet nitre will effectually
banish bedbugs. In some of our hotels and steam-
boats, then sweet nitre will make night sweeter.—
Let them try it.

A Veteran Frog.—There has recently been
found in England, embedded in coal, one hundred
and twenty feet deep a living frog. It was the
opinion of the most learned, that this veteran had
been in that situation several centuries. He should
have been invited to the coronation.

Anecdote.—An officer in the forty-fourth regim-
ent, who had occasion, when in Paris, to pass one
of the bridges across the Seine, had his boots,
which had been previously well-polished, dirtied by
a poodle-dog rubbing against them. He, in con-
sequence, went to a man who was stationed on the
bridge, and had them cleaned. The same circum-
stance having occurred more than once, his curi-
osity was excited, and he watched the dog. He saw
him roll himself in the mud of the river, and then
watch for a person with well-polished boots, against
which he contrived to rub himself. Finding that
the shoe-black was the owner of the dog, he taxed
him with the artifice; and after a little hesitation,
he confessed that he had taught the dog the trick in
order to procure customers for himself. The of-
ficer being much struck with the dog's sagacity,
purchased him at a high price, and brought him to
England. He kept him tied up in London some
time, and then released him. The dog remained
with him a day or two, and then made his escape.
A fortnight afterwards was found with his former
master, pursuing his old trade on the bridge.—
Jesse's Gleanings of Natural History.

Cross Questioning.—A late eminent distiller,
residing on Washington street, who had an anti-
pathy to all aqueous particles but "strong waters,"
suspecting his milk merchant fraudulently diluted
his milk, interrogated sternly one morning the boy
who delivered it. "You little rascal, what did
you put dirty water in the milk for?" Scorning
the foul imputation, the lad instantly replied, "I
didn't sir, I saw freyther take it clean from the
brook!"—Boston Sentinel.

Conundrum.—Why is a newspaper like a tooth-
brush? D'ye give it up? Because every body
should have one of his own, and not borrow his
neighbors. —

CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new
and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious
Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep
and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[Translated from the German.]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

The greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America.

To LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of *Vita* (or *Life Principle*) of the human body: *It often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the lungs*—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE,—whose healing fait may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy *CONSUMPTION*, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-third six dollars* (\$2.50) PER HALF OUNCE.

A brief history of the immortal Experimenter, who has sacrificed a large property and nearly six years of mental and bodily toil upon the altar of human benevolence, must be fraught with thrilling interest to the Western as well as Eastern World. He is a kinsman of Dr. ANDREW OFFON GOELICKE, the well known author of the "Historia Medicinae Universalis," who gained a great reputation throughout Germany, in the commencement of the last century, by zealously advocating the doctrines of the eccentric Dr. STAHL. Having lost his father by Consumption, Goelicke was left with a large estate. Fortunate for us, and fortunate for generations yet unborn, his polar star was the good of his fellow men,—and he vowed, in the name of the Being who made him, that he would spend his last shilling and his life with it, ere he would stop short of the discovery of the CAUSE and CURE of that dreadful disease which had torn from him a beloved parent.

The lofty spirit of Goelicke was chafed by the too just reproach cast upon the healing art, that "its imbecility and ignorance serve but to court and foster disease,"—and his aspiring soul would not permit him to grovel on with the great mass of physicians, in the dim twilight of medical knowledge.—"What!" said he, "has the God of nature been more provident for the earthly reptiles that crawl at our feet, than for the noblest of his creation, Man? Has he not kindly provided an antidote to the maladies even of the hateful toad, in the very leaf that was designed as its shelter from the storm? Dare we, then, impiously charge our Maker with a WANT OF FORESIGHT? Heaven forbid!" Being fully persuaded of the existence of a sovereign remedy for Consumption, then undiscovered, this giant-minded philosopher and experimenter commenced ransacking the three kingdoms of nature, vegetable, animal and mineral, and, with the key of chemistry in hand, unlocked her sacred archives. Not satisfied with surveying the beautiful exterior of her triune temple, this zealous chemist made a bold entrance into the inner courts; and there, directed by the Great Chemist of the Universe, obtained from NATURE'S MEDICINE CHEST his MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

Dr. HERMAN ETMULLER, and two other of our most eminent physicians (whose testimonials will be found annexed to this prospectus) publicly acknowledge its mighty efficacy in curing not only Consumption, but other fearful maladies which they have heretofore believed incurable. They frankly confess, that it is the most unaccountable in its action of any medicine ever yet prepared by human hands.

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr. Anthony Struner, one of our booksellers, sold, in one month, 147 phials, being more than six packages; Mr. E. P. Manhattan, 128; Mr. James Sevier, inn-keeper, 105; and not a single agent, who has made returns of money to the depository, has sold less than 100 per month, since he received his appointment.

An association of gentlemen, with Mr. Manhat-

* A German coin, value 75 cents.

tan at its head, and comprising twenty agents, recently offered Goelicke \$40,000 for the ORIGINAL RECIPE for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

Mr. Manhattan has cause to prize this medicine, since one of his daughters, whom Dr. Van Gault attended in a long sickness, and whom he acknowledged to be in a "confirmed consumption," has been perfectly cured by using only "three quarters of a phial." Also, a young man, who was formerly a clerk in his store, and who had, for several years, been subject to fits, was restored to unimpaired health, on taking less than half a phial. Several other very important cures have been disinterestedly reported to the public by the before-named physicians, since their conversion to the *Vita* doctrine, as will be seen by their annexed testimonials.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance where cures have been wrought by this remedy, less than a phial has removed the disease;—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has a patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate, as a general preventive of CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,—and by many it is said to be a never-failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

Masters of vessels, who may wish to furnish themselves and their crews, each with a phial of it, can obtain the article of my agents; at 8 per cent. discount by the package.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using this medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the APPETITE dictates, and not be compelled to force down, against nature, every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or hock, obey her; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef-steak, regard her voice. In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink, by simply moistening (!) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason; this is common sense; this is nature.

TO AGENTS. The General Agent for the Matchless Sanative, in the Western Hemisphere, is Dr. DAVID S. ROWLAND,* BOSTON, in the ancient State of MASSACHUSETTS, NORTH AMERICA. To prevent any attempt at counterfeiting, the directions accompanying each package will contain a private check mark, made known to the general agent in Boston, who is duly authorized to employ an inspecting agent, at the expense of the depository, to visit occasionally the sub-agents in the different sections of the country.

It was deemed absolutely necessary by the inventor, that the general agent in America, should be a gentleman acquainted with medicine; and while said agent has power to create additional agencies, in any town or city whenever he shall think proper, he has it in charge not to appoint either druggists or apothecaries as agents, and consequently this medicine will not be for sale at their stores.

As Goelicke does not wish the reputation of this remedy in America to depend upon the cases here reported, but upon its own merits alone, he is perfectly willing, nay, he asks it as a favor, that publishers of newspapers, throughout the whole country, will throw open their columns to PHYSICIANS, for the free admission of all their argumentative communications (over real names) which they may offer against the validity of the new doctrine.

In regard to the SANATIVE, the public will probably prefer to make actual trial of its worth, rather than rely upon what may be said of it, either by its friends or its foes. Not being at all desirous of a certificate reputation abroad, the inventor would not have consented that the following cases should have been published, had not the annexed testimonials, which corroborate the facts, have been so kindly and unsolicitedly presented to him, by three of our most distinguished physicians, who were, till very recently, his bitterest opposers. Having designed his medicine as an antidote to only one disease, he could not have believed that it possesses such a controlling power over the human system, were not the cases here given, attested to by gentlemen, who were individually knowing to the facts, and whose veracity no one will presume to call in question, viz: 28 of Incipient and Confirmed Consumption; 9 Palsey; 13 Fits; 21 Venereal; 5 Dropsy; 3 Insanity; 1 Emaciation; 15 Indigestion; 7 Pleurisy; 3 Gout; 14 Piles; 9 Dysentery; 6 Gravel and Strangury; 2 Diabetes; 15 Rheumatism; 5 Spine Complaint; 7 Rickets; 12 Jaundice; 1 Partial Deafness; 17 Nervousness; 8 Ague; 35 Weak Lungs and Spitting of Blood; 3 Delirium Tremens; 7 Heartburn; 18 Vertigo and Headache; 12 Loss of Appetite and Debility; 4 Liver Complaint; 32 Obstinate Coughs and Colds; 9 Asthma; 23 Diseases of the Eyes; 6 St. Anthony's Fire; 10 Disturbed Sleep and Watchings; 2 Cancer; 11 Ringworms; 8 Ulcer and Fever Sores; 9 Wind in Stomach and Bowels; 5 Hypochondriac; 10 Night Sweats; 6 Strains; 13 Scurvy; 12 Scald Heads; 4 Carbuncled and Pimpled Face; 9 Leprosy; 6 Tic Douloureux; 1 Poisoned; 4 Sickness in Pregnancy; 3 Tumors; and many difficult female complaints; besides numerous cases of Humors, Fevers, &c.

All persons whom the Sanative shall save from threatening disease, are particularly desired to communicate their cases (post paid) to the depository.

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in Europe. We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of

the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to any that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed to be incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, Dec. 10, 1836.

[It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an effectual and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person and the sick generally.]

Matchless Sanative.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character,—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, as will be seen below,—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being with out a parallel in the history of medicine.

TESTIMONY No. 1.

A Letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq., of New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1837.
Dr. D. S. ROWLAND, Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which I perceived to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but that he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming, and no human means could save her." Still, the Sanative, being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a phial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble health and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about house and attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in our neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

TESTIMONY No. 2.

[From the Brunswick Advertiser.]

"One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative, and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention."

TESTIMONY No. 3.

The Matchless Sanative.—By an article in our paper to-day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

[Boston Morning Post.]

POSTSCRIPT!

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN

"PHYSICIANS & the MATCHLESS SANATIVE."

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a great benefactor to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing, and WILL cure? Let facts answer.

* 188 Washington Street.

4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly FIGHTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day-book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. 'The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative in giving a large dose to a dog without killing him, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL.'

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURE.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also, for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an agent.

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Phillips, in the town of Mocksville, Davidson county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. He has a full stock of the best country produce, and his B.A.R. stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good fodder, and attended by a first rate Hostler. Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND OUTLET.

JOHN C. PALMER

just returned from Philadelphia, with a very fine assortment of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837.

NOTICE!

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Cabarrus county, at August Term, 1837, I will sell at the late dwelling house of John Furr, deceased, on Tuesday the 2d of October next, one Tract of Land, on which the widow of the dec'd. now lives, containing three hundred and eighty-five Acres, adjoining the lands of Alexander Kimmons, William L. Meek and others. Also one other Tract, containing sixty-two Acres, adjoining the lands of Jacob Coleman, Esq., Peter Earnhart, and others.

The above Tracts of Land will be sold on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and security.

WM. BARRINGER, c. x. x.
By R. C. CARSON, DFP. c.
Concord, August 18, 1838. 12:41

NOTICE!

THE Subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of John Furr, dec'd., will proceed to sell, on Tuesday, the 2d. day of October, next, at the late residence of the dec'd., seven negroes, a woman and six children; the same being property left by said dec'd., and sold for a division among the Legatees.—A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers.

JAMES YOUNG, } Admrs.
ALLISON FURR, }
Cabarrus co., Aug. 30, 1838. 12:41

COPAL Varnish, English Patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Japan used for painting, Varnish for Paintings and Drawings upon paper, &c., made, and will be kept constantly on hand for sale, wholesale or retail, by—

C. C. HARRISON,

Statesville, Iredell co., N. C. 12:31

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Phillips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds. He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and accommodations as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838.